

Dr. Times-Dispatch

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How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

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Government is a trust, and the officers

of the government are trustees; and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.

—Henry Clay.

Principles, Not Persons.

The struggle for better health administration has made excellent progress by sheer force of the reasonableness of its objects. From the outset it was neither pleasant nor popular to attack the present methods in use in Richmond, but conditions demanded a change with such insistence that the report of the special subcommittee has been adopted practically without amendment by the joint committees on Finance and Health, and the Board of Aldermen. It would seem that this endorsement, backed as it is by a widespread popular demand, would have been enough to insure the requisite twenty-four votes in the Council. Ominous whisperings of opposition are being heard, however, even though no clear cut ground is given. Apparently the objections all flow, not from inherent defects in the plan proposed, which is excellent, but from personal sources. This should not be. Richmond needs new methods in dealing with her health problem. The proposal of the special subcommittee supplies the best known scheme of administration for cities of this size, and it should be adopted without delay.

The duty and the responsibility of the Council and Board of Aldermen cease with the election of the Board of Health. It will be unwise and impracticable for the Council to attempt to determine in advance who shall and who shall not be appointed by the Board of Health. The prime object of the whole movement is to place in the hands of a board elected by the Council sufficient power to make that board responsible for its own acts. This cannot be if the Council is to attempt to dictate appointments. If the Board of Health errs in that particular a sufficient remedy is at hand. To delay in establishing the board from any such motive is to continue intolerable conditions. Personal reasons in such an instance are absolutely out of place, and the Council should follow the example of the Board of Aldermen.

Tell the Truth About the Packers.

Only three months ago J. Ogden Armour was describing in detail the irreproachable system of inspection which protected the public from all diseased, impure or unhealthy meats. But that was before Upton Sinclair had published "The Jungle," or President Roosevelt had ordered a special investigation of the meat-packing industry. To-day the packers can no longer wave aside as sensational fabrications the current reports in the newspapers of conditions surrounding the preparation of meat for sale. The details that have so far been given are so disgusting and revolting as to be unprintable, but the people's eyes have been opened to nauseating possibilities and so much publicity has been given this subject that in fairness to the cattlemen, the packers and the consumer a full investigation and report should be made.

The United States has an enormous interest in raising cattle and preparing meats for domestic and foreign consumption. By the beneficent action of a protective tariff the home consumer is freed from all danger of competition and are obliged to pay a price that is almost purely arbitrary. Foreign nations, however, are not so solicitous for our welfare, and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic all compete with America for the markets of the world.

Heretofore the United States has been the dominant factor in this field, and the result has been to give a wider market to the cattlemen and farmer. But Germany has been fighting our hogs for the past ten years, and the recent exposure has already been used against American meats for export. Unless these charges can be disproved, or these conditions remedied, our foreign meat trade will be seriously and permanently impaired. President Roosevelt has looked a whirlwind, and his only course is to ride out the storm. He should lay the secret report before a competent committee, and should require the packers to answer those charges and give their side of the case. Apparently this is not what the packers desire, but it is what the people propose, and it will sooner or later be done.

Whether the Beveridge rider is properly worded or not, it is a step in the right direction, by seeking to give the Federal government an efficient supervision over this industry that so nearly touches the lives of a great part of the citizens, and such legislation should be enacted at once.

The Times-Dispatch, however, is of the

opinion that the inspection should be by officers that are employed and paid by the government, and not by the packers; for there would be but little safeguard against the repetition of such conditions, as these alleged, if the watchers themselves were in the pay of the watched.

The President's Tribute to Confederates.

In his speech at Portsmouth yesterday, President Roosevelt was more conservative than in some of his previous speeches, upon similar occasions. He said nothing about the "righteousness" of the war which the North waged against the South, nothing about freeing the slaves, nothing in terms about the "blessing of the North's victory." The nearest approach to any of these expressions was a tribute in brief to the men "to whose valor we owe it that the Union was preserved." And this was followed with the statement that "the valiant dead who fell in the Civil War have left us the memory of the great deeds and the self-devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray in the contest where brother fought brother with equal courage, with equal sincerity of conviction, with equal fidelity to a higher ideal, as it was given to each to see that ideal.

In this tribute there is no discrimination, and the sentiment does credit to Mr. Roosevelt's head and heart. It is all that could be expected or asked of a Northern man. It is a complete vindication of the Confederate soldiers, if any were needed, that a Republican president should publicly acknowledge that they fought for the right as it was given to them to see the right; and the tribute is emphasized by the further fact that Mr. Roosevelt claimed no more than this for the men who fought under the Stars and Stripes.

The South is equally generous to the conscientious soldiers of the Federal armies. Hence it is that we are ever ready on Memorial Day to decorate the graves of the Northern dead. All the world loves a gallant soldier. The men of this day and generations leave the courage and the patriotism to fight for country; but the soldiers of the war between the States are different in that they stood the test. They have an experience which the rest of us have not, an experience which adds luster to their name and glory to their soul, as the gold which passes through the fire, not only proves its character, but is purged of its dross and refined.

A Story With a Lesson.

It was related in our news columns yesterday that a petition from prominent citizens of Lynchburg, headed by Congressman Carter Glass, editor of the Lynchburg News, has been presented to Governor Swanson, praying him to pardon a negro named John Payne, who was sent to the penitentiary in 1885 for murder. The evidence shows that the crime was committed under heat of passion and without malice premeditation. Payne had previously borne a good character, and the white men of Lynchburg think that he has been sufficiently punished. For these reasons they are interesting themselves in the discharge of the colored man, now that he has served six years of his sentence, that he may have his freedom and another chance.

We know nothing of the merits of the case, but it serves to illustrate the fact recently stated in these columns that in the South each and every negro is estimated according to his individual merit. If this negro convict had been a bad negro, the whites of Lynchburg would have let him serve out his sentence without interference. But as they know him to be a negro of good general character, and as his one and only crime was committed in hot blood, they have taken it upon themselves to make an appeal in his behalf to the Governor of the State. The story carries its own lesson.

Growth of Richmond's Trade.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad is enlarging its facilities for handling freight in the city of Richmond. It has increased the capacity of its freight yards within the city limits and greatly increased the yards at Acca, so that there is now accommodation for eight hundred cars at that point. The company is also preparing to build storage tracks so that consignees, if they desire, may have their freight lie over two or three days. Other improvements are being made, the entire cost of which will be more than \$100,000.

The Southern Railway Company has recently purchased an extensive property in the vicinity of its freight depot, and will more than double its facilities for handling freight in Richmond.

These facts are in evidence of the growth and development of Richmond trade, and they also speak well for the enterprise and public spirit of the railroads.

Whom We Delight to Honor.

Another noble monument has been added to Richmond's noble collection. The commanding figure of William Smith, twice Governor of Virginia, and a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, now graces the Capitol Square and commemorates the statesmanship, courage and devotion of one of Virginia's most famous sons. He served his State in peace and in war and did gallant service as commander of heroic troops. By his best and most trying service was as war Governor, which was so pathetically described by Judge Keith in his eloquent address at the unveiling.

It was then, said Judge Keith, that "the cry of his soul to God was that he might serve his people."

Governor Swanson's tribute was that the State never bestowed greater care and truth upon any of her sons, and never was truer tried more faithfully and beautifully discharged.

It is meet that such a man should have a monument. It is an inspiration to the men of this and the generations to come.

Our Assessment System.

Several days ago a cow was struck on Virginia soil by a passing train and

disabled, though not killed. The owner put in a claim against the railroad for \$80. The case was referred to two arbitrators, one of whom was the commissioner of revenue for the district.

The owner testified that he had paid \$30 for the cow, but claimed that she was then worth more than when he made the purchase.

After the evidence had been heard, the other referee asked the commissioner at what value the cow was assessed. The commissioner chanced to have within reach the cow-owner's list, which had just been returned. Upon referring to it he found that the \$30 cow was assessed at \$10.

Is this an extreme case, or is it a fair sample of the Virginia assessment system?

The Character of Lynchers.

The Charlotte Observer says that the lynching of a white man at Wadesboro, to which reference was made in these columns yesterday, is but the natural corollary of the summary putting to death of negroes for crimes against white women. "The defiance of law in one case," adds our contemporary, "encourages it in another, and it is but a step from lynching negroes for one crime to lynching white men for less heinous offenses." In conclusion, the Observer says that the Wadesboro lynching was not the result of a sudden impulse of wrought-up public indignation over a shocking crime, but rather a feeling that a murderer was likely to escape just punishment at the hands of the law.

The grand jury which investigated the lynching of the three negroes in the town of Springfield, Mo., after stating, as their conviction, that two of the victims were innocent, says that "the lynchers consisted mainly of crowds of irresponsible drunken men, who had no respect for law or order, and no regard for the rights of others, and who took advantage of the occasion to commit acts of lawlessness that were absolutely barbarous and felonious; and that these acts were nothing more nor less than the outward exhibitions of their criminality."

Not long ago a negro was arrested in the city of Danville for attempt at criminal assault upon a white woman. A lynching party was organized to avenge the honor of Virginia womanhood. Not long ago a chivalrous member of the mob was arrested for whipping his aged mother well-nigh to death with a rawhide.

Our comment at the time was that while good and respectable citizens sometimes take part under great provocation in lynching mobs, many lynchings are so swift to execute justice and punish crime for the good of society are themselves criminals at heart, if not in practice. The verdict of the Springfield jury goes far to confirm that view.

The Times-Dispatch is in receipt of the first issue of the "Little Virginian," a monthly magazine of distinctly Southern character, published at Norfolk by Mr. Louvel A. Bilsly. The table of contents includes a paper on "Tunneling the Mississippi River," by H. B. Wandell, and short stories and poems by E. P. Wilmerding, Graham Burnham, Lucy Hale Hill, Mary Davidson, Florence Neil, Julian Durand and Helen B. McNair. Regular departments are "On the World's Stage," "Cartoon Comment," "In Stargeland," "Our Scrap Bag," "In Light and Veil," "Home Building" and "Fashions." Mr. Bilsly, in a brief announcement, calls attention to the number of Southern magazines which have come to an untimely end, and bespeaks the interest and co-operation of Southern readers for his new venture. The Times-Dispatch hopes that he may get it, and that the "Little Virginian" is destined to a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

If "The Jungle" was merely "a tissue of falsehoods," it seems kind of odd that Mr. Sinclair has not yet run up against a suit of Armour.

It becomes apparent that Mr. Canfield, while no poet, was a man of a gamboiling fancy.

That Beef Trust report seems destined to deal a death blow to the picnic sandwich.

As the Beef Trust saw it, no cow was too indispensible to go through the can-can.

The new High School must be built on the square—all over it.

In the sprinkle dusty highways lightly turn to thoughts of mud.

It looks, after all, like a justification for Mr. U. Sinclair.

As to Guatemala, let it revolute as it lists.

Mr. Roosevelt also talked.

Now, if ever, come perfect days.

Under Arrest for Murder.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 30.—The three-cornered fight is being waged for postmaster in Danville, and the contest is quite exciting. The candidates are C. T. Barkadine, whose second term expires this summer; Sam Giles, Republican nominee for Legislature from Pittsylvania in the last election, and Ruxledge Carter, who for the four years past was assistant postmaster here. Mr. Barkadine belongs to the Park Avenue faction of the party in this State, and Mr. Giles to the Stomach Bitters faction.

Mr. Carter announced himself only a short time ago and is considered as a dark horse.

Randolph-Macon Sues.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., May 30.—The trustees of Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Va., entered suit here to-day against Stephen G. Bridge and Mary G. King of Baltimore, for \$25,000 damages. The plaintiffs charge the defendants with unlawfully taking and carrying away and improperly detaining the will of the late Mrs. Columbia Rhea, who made provisions, it is claimed, for the Randolph-Macon College. The will was recently burned to death in Baltimore.

Chatham Institute.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHATHAM, VA., May 30.—The Chatham Episcopal Institute annual will begin with the graduates' recital on Thursday night. The graduates are Misses Mary Alice Wether, Anna Phelps, Annie Garland Dillard and Sara Coleman.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Rhymes for To-Day

The Ballad of the Nancy Drew.

O H, the Nancy Drew skinned over the blue,
And her capting stood on the deck,
And flogged with his hat at the frolicsome
And snatched at his neck.
That capered about on his neck.

And he said: "The mate is dolefully late
I don't know what to do,
For I see there's a fight a-coming in sight.
In the wake of the Nancy Drew."

So he called to his boy: "There's a ship a-hoy,
And it looks like a host-ile boat—
Just say to the mate that he better not wait
For to slip on his shoes and coat."

So the mate outdashed, half-dressed and
And short came his breath in pants—
(Short—but this was more than his own limbs wore
'Cause he hadn't had half a chance.)

And the capting cried: "Why, sink my side
That I should 'ave seen this day!
When a mate o' mine on a ship o' the line
Re-ports in his negligee!"

And the poor mate said: "Why, blast your head—
You talk like a loony, galoot!
Why, 'ow could I afford, just a'workin' for my board,
To fight in my full dress suit?"

But the capting stooped to the rail and kept
His eye due east with a smile:
"Why, I see, by Hook, I have been mis-taken,
And that vessel is not host-ile!"

Said the mate: "Ho ho!" and he went below
And packed in case of a wreck;
But the capting stopped where he was and flopped
With his hat at the gnat on his neck.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Always.—Assistant: "What shall I put under the bride's picture? She's homely as a mud fence." Editor: "In that case we always say 'accomplished.'"—American Spectator.

The Hen's Little Joke.—"Hello!" said the farm dog, observing the hen in the coal bin. "What are you doing there?" "O," cackled the hen, "I thought this was a good time to lay in coal."—Philadelphia Press.

Back Talk.—"I notice you've got new paper in your hall," said Mrs. Nixdore. "Yes," replied Mrs. Pepprey, "how do you like the style of it?" "It seems to me it's rather loud." "Yes, that's why we selected it. We thought it might drown the sound of your daughter's piano playing."—Philadelphia Press.

The General.—Haymore: "Says, this is about the twentieth saloon we've passed where it says 'General Miller Inside.'" Grasscutter: "B'gosh! It beats all how some of these military chaps kin drink so much and get 'round so all-fired lively!"—Brooklyn Life.

No Cause for Alarm.—Motorist's Friend: "Oh, I say! Goodness gracious, we'll be smashed in a minute!" Motorist: "All right, my dear fellow. Don't excite yourself. The firm I bought this motor from have agreed to keep it in repair for a year."—Tir-Bits.

Explaining It.—Miss Cutting: "I saw you in the car on your way home from the office last night." Mr. Hoger: "Strange, I didn't see you." Miss Cutting: "Not at all, I was standing just in front of where you were sitting."—Philadelphia Press.

Sure Cure.—"Why don't you induce your friend Lazenbe to consult Dr. Price-Price?" "O, he isn't actually ill. The only thing the matter with him is that he has so much money he doesn't know how to work, and Dr. Price-Price will remove the root of the evil in a pretty short time."—Philadelphia Press.

POSTOFFICE FIGHT.

A Strong Contest Between Three Candidates.

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FAMILY LIFE IN THE HOME

Theme of President's Address to

Students at Hampton Normal Institute.

THEY SANG REVIVAL HYMNS

Speaker Declares Negro Criminal More Dangerous to Colored Than White Race.

(By Associated Press.)

HAMPTON, VA., May 30.—A notable address was delivered to the students of Hampton Institute this afternoon by President Roosevelt. His words were particularly on the necessity for the development of character, not only in the negro, but in the white man as well, maintaining that education alone would not suffice for decent citizenship unless accompanied by there was the right type of family life in the home.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their party arrived at Old Point Comfort in the Mayflower shortly before 4:30 o'clock, and was taken ashore in launches. The hundreds of negro and Indian students of both sexes were assembled in front of the administration building of the institute, and received them with a cordial welcome of song. The buildings were handsomely draped with flags. The President was escorted to the veranda of the administration building, from which he made his address. Before the address the students sang with remarkable fervor some characteristic songs. At the conclusion of one of them, "A Great Camp Meeting in the Promised Land," the President applauded heartily and shouted, "More, more." The students, in response, sang "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder."

Dr. Friswell, the principal of the institute, introduced the President, saying in conclusion: "We believe in you, we honor you; we love you. We believe you are come to bring peace on earth and good will to all men."

President Speaks.

President Roosevelt spoke extemporaneously and with deep earnestness. He began by saying that after the students have given a cordial welcome, that they were not more anxious for him to visit them than he was to visit the institute. Speaking directly to the negro students, he said:

"Now, the first thing upon which I wish to lay emphasis is that a school such as this, which strives to raise the colored man and colored woman to make them better men and better women, better citizens, is pre-eminently in the interests of the white man. There is nothing that can be done better for the white man, who is to live side by side with the colored man, than to train that colored man up to be a good citizen. The good man, who is a white man, by his presence, is a benefit to every colored man in the community, and the safety of the white man is in having the colored man grow to be a good and decent man. From the standpoint of the white man, the safest and best thing that can happen is to have the colored people around him become thrifty, industrious, home-makers and home-keepers, for you never yet had any quantity of criminals from a people of locality where the average type was the home-maker and the home-keeper."

So that from the standpoint of the whiteman, nothing better can be done than to give to the colored man that real education, that real training, which he gets here at Hampton and all similar institutes. From the standpoint of the colored man, the real way to help him is to help him help himself. In the long run in this world, no human being can be carried. What this institute does is to train young men and women to walk by themselves.

How to Help.

The colored man who helps his race most, is he who helps teach the members of his race how to conduct themselves with self-respect as hard working, intelligent, law-abiding citizens. It is the humble virtues that count in the long run. "No race, no nationality ever really raises itself by the exhibition of genius in a few men; what counts is character, the character of the average man and the average woman. If we can develop in the average colored citizen those qualities of character, of course, of truthfulness, of sense of obligation, of willingness to work, of desire to behave decently to those round about you, you have taken the longest and most effective step toward securing for the people of your own race their own self-respect and the respect of others, which will follow inevitably in the training of that self-respect."

"You have sent out from Hampton institute in all something like six thousand graduates, and, if I remember rightly, there are but two of whom you have record who are criminals, and that fact is an all-sufficient obligation to the people, who say that no good will come from educating the negro. So far is that from the truth, that it may be said that the only real hope for the negro, as well as for the white man, is in education, if only we understand the meaning of education in its proper sense."

Industrial Work.

"It is often said that the true place for the negro is in industrial work. That is the place for the average negro. That is the true place for the average negro, and it is the true place of the average white man, and we will not average white man and negro, but we will set our feet upon a proper basis until we root out of the mind of the average man and of the average girl, of whatever color, the belief that to become a first-class hand-worker, a first-class mechanic or a first-class agricultural laborer."

"The wrong twist that has been given to our education in the past has been largely responsible for the very healthy development of the city at the expense of the country."

"Never in the past has any nation been permanently great when the city population has been enormous in size as compared with the country population, for the city folk, the people of the farms, can serve certain qualities which those who dwell in the large cities tend to lose. If there is one thing I would like especially to take up the work on the farms with the intention of owning them."

The Bitters Has

been thoroughly tested for 53 years with great satisfaction in cases of

Flatulency, Poor Appetite, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia or Malaria Fever.

J. B. Mosby & Co.

Reduced Prices on Lingerie

Lawn and Muslin Shirt Waists

About twelve dozen White Lawn Waists; this lot consists of ten different styles, made with tucks and trimmed with Swiss embroidery and Val lace inserting, made either button back or front; long or short sleeves; were \$1.50, special 98c.

Lot 1. Were \$1.50, now 98c

Eight dozen White Lawn Waists, four distinct styles, made of all-over embroidery, with tucked or round yokes of Val lace, with Swiss embroidery medallions on shoulder, back and front filled with cluster tucks, either long or short sleeves; were \$2.50, now \$1.50.

Lot 2. Were \$2.50, now \$1.50

Ten dozen White Persian Lawn Waists. In this lot are five styles, made of all-over embroidery and trimmed with Val lace inserting; sleeves made with deep cuffs, tucks and insertion; were \$2.98, now \$1.98.

Lot 3. Were \$2.98, now \$1.98

Ten dozen White Persian Lawn Waists, in seven elaborate styles to select from, trimmed in embroidery and Val lace insertions and medallions; were \$3.50, now \$2.50.

Lot 4. Were \$3.50, now \$2.50

\$5.98 Silk Petticoat Special \$3.98

This is the best value in a Taffeta Silk Petticoat you have ever bought in Richmond; made extra wide, with deep accordion-plaited and tailored ruffle, of excellent quality of taffeta silk, blacks and all colors. As long as they last—

Special \$3.98

White Linen Finished Cannon Cloth; skirt made seven-gored, tucked and strapped around hips. A \$2.00 value—

Special 98c

A GREAT BARGAIN—White Sheer Lawn Shirt-Waist Suit, waist

made with cluster, tucked with bands of Swiss embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion in front and tucked yoke back; the sleeves are made full, with trimming of embroidery and lace insertion and deep trimmed cuffs. The skirts are made seven-gored, tucked with bands of embroidery and lace insertion and four tucks around bottom. Regular price \$8.98; as long as they last—

Special \$3.98



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

take up agricultural work. In doing that, you will be doing only what the best, the most intelligent and most advanced white people are more and more growing to do.

Agriculture and Science.

"The growth of agricultural colleges and their development has been one of the significant features of education for the white race in most all of the States of this Union, because ore and ore have people grown to realize that the manual laborer must be developed scientifically, his abilities be given full play, as they can only be given through the aid of education and science."

So that, on the one hand, the profession itself shall become more and more attractive to men of brains and intelligence, and so that, on the other hand, it shall be recognized more and more as being the one profession, the failure to develop which in this country would mean that the development of all the rest of the professions would count for little. Our whole civilization is going to